



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the blood of an unexposed subject (very conveniently the person making the test). As support for the foregoing statement, the following conclusions are offered:

1. The small quantity of blood needed can easily be obtained without objection on the part of the patient.
2. The solutions used are cheap, common, and easily made. The apparatus used is simple and inexpensive.
3. The actual time of making an analysis is not more than 3 minutes; and results can be obtained in 8 to 10 minutes.
4. The accuracy is well within the required limits.
5. No great skill or special training is necessary for securing good results.
6. The method automatically corrects for any dissociation of carbon monoxide-hemoglobin due to the dilution with water.
7. The results are more easily obtained, and are, as a whole, more dependable than with any other method tried.

#### REQUIREMENT THAT MILK SELLER SECURE PERMIT UPHELD.

An ordinance of St. Louis, Mo., requires that a permit from the board of public service be obtained by any person selling milk. In a prosecution<sup>1</sup> for violation of the ordinance, where the defendant was charged with conducting a dairy and selling milk therefrom without having a permit, the Supreme Court of Missouri held that the requirement necessitating a permit was a lawful one. In so deciding the court said:

It thus appears that the very purpose of the permit was to protect the public. It indicated to the purchasers that the municipality had determined that the holder of the permit could be relied upon for a wholesome quality of the article sold. It is like the license from the State board of health to a doctor. Such license bespeaks the qualifications of the holder, and thus protects the general public. The permits or licenses authorized by this ordinance perform the same function. They say to the general buying public, You will be safe in buying from this man (the holder of the permit) because he can be relied upon to furnish a wholesome article. And, further, the issuance of permits is but another method of registration of milk sellers. The city, in exercise of its police power, had the authority to require milk sellers to take out such permits.

#### DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 23, 1922.

*Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended September 23, 1922, and corresponding week 1921. (From the Weekly Health Index, September 26, 1922, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)*

	Week ended Sept. 23, 1922.	Corresponding week 1921.
Policies in force . . . . .	50, 614, 343	47, 083, 403
Number of death claims . . . . .	7, 908	7, 482
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate . . . . .	8. 1	8. 3

<sup>1</sup> City of St. Louis v. Kellmann, 243 S. W. 134.